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[Telegram.]

NOME, ALASKA, *July 2,*
via Port Townsend, Wash., July 11, 1900.

Twenty cases smallpox to date. Measures taken to isolate and care for all cases, but facilities are poor. Need medical officers to charge.

JARVIS,
Acting Special Agent.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 11, 1900.*

Take first available steamer either from San Francisco or Seattle for Cape Nome. Confer with Lieutenant Jarvis, Revenue Cutter Service, acting special agent of Treasury Department, who has established a quarantine. Arrange with him and with General Randall for maintaining maritime quarantine. If there is any trouble, act under advice of Lieutenant Jarvis. Before going, confer with Kinyoun as to quantity sulphur and bichloride, and number of dutch ovens or pots for fumigation, order same and ship speediest practicable route, transmitting bills here. Have sent 1,000 vaccine points to Captain Roberts, cutter *Manning*, at Nome. Will mail 5,000 vaccinations unless you can purchase good virus in San Francisco, in which case purchase and take with you. If possible, extend shore aid to the extent of vaccinations. If more help absolutely required, confer with Jarvis. Keep correct account of expenditures and bills. Call on Surgeons Gassaway and Kinyoun for necessary blanks and stationery. Wire Bureau any further needs and when you go. With approval Secretary of the Treasury.

WYMAN.

Assistant Surgeon EARLE,
Marine Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

Plague in San Francisco.

[Continued from PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, No. 27, pages 1691-1695.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 7, 1900.*

Southern Pacific representatives here request certificates be given to Chinamen arriving on steamers at San Francisco destined for Texas and Mexico, in order to meet requirements of Texas and Mexican quarantines. These quarantines are not maintained by any advice or order of the Government and certificates are simply to prevent stopping of transportation over Southern Pacific lines. Suggest you see Judge Morrow, that there may be no misunderstanding about it, and, if not in any way objected to by the court, you are authorized to issue certificates accordingly.

WYMAN.

KINYOUN, *San Francisco, Cal.*

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

Reports from the Mexican border.

Laredo, Tex., July 1, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended June 30, 1900: Persons inspected and passed on Mexican National Railroad, 413; Mexican immigrants inspected and passed, 27; Italian immigrants inspected and passed, 7; immigrants

vaccinated, 7. Italian immigrants mentioned above entered Mexico at Tampico and were in Mexico about four months. Disinfected 3 trunks of wearing apparel which had been on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; owner had been away the required length of time.

Laredo, Tex., June 29, 1900—Yellow fever on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.—Yesterday morning a person from Pueblo, Mexico, informed me that many persons from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec have recently arrived at Pueblo and report that yellow fever is very malignant this year, and that the press reports from that section do not give full accounts of the fever now raging on the isthmus from Coatzacoalcos to Salina Cruz. The party who informed me is reliable, and says refugees from the isthmus are flocking to Oaxaca and Pueblo daily. Dr. J. M. McKnight, of this city, received a letter from his brother-in-law this morning, who is residing on the isthmus, stating that the death rate from yellow fever at Coatzacoalcos this season is 90 per cent of those who take the fever.

I inclose a railroad map which shows the communication. A railroad now runs 32 miles south of Oaxaca, and I am informed there is a short overland route from there to Tehuantepec, also that the fever extends along the Tehuantepec River. Oaxaca has an altitude of 6,000 feet, and the fever has never been known to propagate there, but I notice in to-day's press reports of persons from the isthmus dying there.

Laredo, Tex., June 30, 1900—Yellow fever reported at Laguna and Progreso.—A person from State of Campeche, Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico, passed through to-day, via Tampico, Mexico. He reports 20 cases of yellow fever at Laguna, and also states that he was informed it was also existing at Progreso and a few minor places on the peninsula. He was ten days out from Tampico, Mexico. His baggage was disinfected. Two other persons were with him. It took them six days to reach Monterey from Laguna. The port of Laguna is called Carmen on the map. These persons state that the authorities on the peninsula of Yucatan expect a severe epidemic this season on account of rains and filth. They report Tampico not infected; also that baggage from infected ports is disinfected at Tampico. There have been 10 persons passed through from Tampico this week, 7 of whom had no baggage.

Laredo, Tex., June 30, 1900—Yellow fever serum.—Advices from City of Mexico state that the Federal board of health have appointed a commission to investigate the yellow-fever serum of Dr. Bellinzaghi, yellow fever expert from Brazil. They will use the serum at Vera Cruz and on the isthmus. They are using serum on a patient at the City of Mexico at present.

Laredo, Tex., July 3, 1900.—Kilpatrick, the American suffering from yellow fever at City of Mexico, on whom Dr. Bellinzaghi's yellow-fever serum is being used, is reported as doing well. A reliable person on to-day's train informed me that the American physician in charge of the case said he would in all probability recover.

Laredo, Tex., July 3, 1900—Precautions against yellow fever in Mexico.—Your telegram July 2 received at 7 p. m. July 2. State health officer telegraphed local State quarantine officer at this port on June 30 practically as follows: "Quarantine all points south of City of Mexico. Take each person's oath individually, with signature." There have been no further requirements at present. This quarantine includes all places south of Mexico, infected and noninfectible, viz, Pueblo, Oaxaca, etc., but to which points persons having yellow fever frequently go and die. The City of Mexico should be in the same condition, but as yet the State has not quarantined against that point. The guards I have placed at the

footbridge and ferry have been instructed to administer oath, as required by State, to all persons not personally known to them as having been in Laredo or Nuevo Laredo during the past few days. All immigrants or suspicious characters will be held until I can personally inspect them and determine their status.

Respectfully,

H. J. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Enteric fever at Juneau, Alaska.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, *June 16, 1900.*

SIR: There is reported by last steamer only 1 case of smallpox in Seattle. I think the supply of vaccine now on hand sufficient.

There are at present 24 cases of typhoid fever in the hospital at this port, coming from "Silver Bow Basin" mining camp, about 4 miles northeast of Juneau. These cases are all under the care of the camp surgeon, and no consultation has been had so far, and no specific cause found for the start of the disease.

Respectfully,

SAML. C. LEONHARDT,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 9, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my letter of July 2 last, relative to the smallpox situation, 4 new cases have been reported; 2 developed in No. 501 Marks alley SE., and 2 were taken from the detention camp, having previously been exposed to a case now in the hospital. Ten cases have been discharged from the hospital cured. There were, therefore, in this District, at the close of the 8th instant, 11 cases of smallpox, all confined in the hospital.

Respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD,
Health Officer.

Smallpox again at Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, ILL., *July 7, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended July 7, 1900, 7 cases of smallpox in this city.

This city's freedom from the disease was, consequently, short-lived. This, however, is not surprising, as there are numerous avenues of infection. Most of these last cases had been berry picking at Villa Ridge, where there have been several cases of smallpox. All of the patients are negroes, 1 of whom is quite ill.

Since November 18, 1899, there has been a total of 115 cases and 6 deaths reported.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILTON HOLT,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Smallpox in Indiana in June, 1900.

June 1, Silver Island, 1 case, boy, not vaccinated. June 4, Gibson County, 2 cases, males, 31 and 3 years of age. June 5, Clay County, 1 case, death hemorrhagic; Tunnelton, Lawrence County, 1 case, died, adult, vaccinated 5 times; Tunnelton, Lawrence County, 1 case, child. June 7, Starke County, 3 cases. June 1 to 8, Elwood, Madison County,